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1. Krasnyy Luch had one hospital and one dispensary. There was also a special Bacteriological-Serological Station laboratory in the city which examined water and performed diagnostic work for the public health service, particularly for typhoid, tuberculosis, and malaria. Rovenki (49°55'-38°53'E) and Khrustal'noye (48°10'N-38°50'E) each had one dispensary, and Sverdlovsk (48°04'N-38°31'E) had two.
2. Diseases of importance occurred as follows:
 - (a) Tertian and quartan malaria were common in the area around Krasnyy Luch, and tropical malaria occurred in the region near the Azov Sea. Quinine and skrichin were used to treat victims of the disease. Plasmocid was also employed, but was very scarce during source's internment. Plasmochin of German manufacture was available to the PWs. Anopheles mosquitoes were found in the area.
 - (b) Typhus was said to be endemic over all of European USSR and, consequently, in the areas around Krasnyy Luch. Outbreaks occurred regularly in winter, and to a lesser extent during the summer. Lice were present in staggering numbers.
 - (c) Tuberculosis was not of great concern. Silicosis was quite common among the civilian population who worked in the mines in the area.
 - (d) Infectious hepatitis was endemic in the area.
 - (e) Very little venereal disease was observed in the cities; none at all occurred in the rural districts.
 - (f) Bacillary dysentery occurred regularly every summer.
 - (g) No amoebic dysentery was reported.
 - (h) Trachoma occurred regularly.
 - (i) Typhoid was endemic, as was paratyphoid A & B.

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(j) Dystrophy occurred frequently in 1946 when the area suffered a drought. Food was scarce in the area, and imported food sometimes did not arrive. This condition produced a near famine for the civilians.

Avitaminoses B, C, and D were observed by source in 1946.

(k) Scabies was common.

(l) Diphtheria and influenza were rare.

(m) Tularemia occurred occasionally and was carried by a so-called "Zwiesel", a hamster-like animal. (Perhaps source meant Ziesel?)

(n) Brucellosis was observed in two German PWs and also in the Soviet civilians.

(o) No anthrax, recurrent fever, or plague was reported.

(p) A cholera epidemic occurred in Rovenki in 1943, but the disease was not endemic.

(q) Worm infestation was common.

(r) Tetanus was present, but no cases were seen.

3. No rabies occurred in the area. Foot and Mouth disease was never seen because of the very few cattle in the area. A chicken plague and chicken-typhoid were quite common, but these diseases could not be identified in any further detail. Source heard of no serious diseases among the horses in the area; these animals were of pony-size, i.e., similar to the short-statured "Mongolian" horse.
4. No wild animals were seen in the region.
5. Food raised in the area came primarily from kolkhozy in the Land around Sverdlovsk (48°04'N-38°31'E). A wide variety of food was grown, including corn, cabbage, wheat, tomatoes, rye, sunflowers, melons, rye, sugar-beets, apples, and pears. No herds were maintained and there were very few pigs. Fish was commonly eaten instead of meat, and were obtained from the Donets River. PW food was obtained from Kiev via Voroshilovgrad (48°34'N-39°20'E).
6. Food poisoning occurred infrequently. Several cases of botulism occurred in the latter years of imprisonment. No poisonous mushrooms grew in the area, and no reports of poisonous plants were ever heard.
7. Two Soviet physicians were remembered, both women. One, (fmu) Lopina, had served as an exile in Dzerzhinsky-Rudnik, and the other, (fmu) Popova, as an exile in Karakash (East of Krasnyy Luch). Both women were NKVD members, but serving exile prison sentences.
8. All people were required to receive a pentavaccine (typhoid, paratyphoid A & B, tetanus, and one other). The first inoculation was carried out in a series of three injections, one every week for three weeks. The pentavaccine was then administered in one injection every year.
9. Krasnyy Luch is located in the midst of an anthracite coal mining district. Inhabitants of the region were primarily political prisoners or skiles sentenced to at least five years of servitude in the mining area. Even the Soviet physicians known to source had been exiled to the region. Schools were available for children of the inhabitants, who led a fairly normal existence except for the restriction on their movement out of the region.

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